

JOHN P. ST. JOHN DIES IN KANSAS

**Famous Prohibition Leader
Who Caused Kansas to Be-
come a Dry State.**

Olathe, Kas., Sept. 1.—John P. St. John, a candidate for the presidency on the prohibition ticket in 1884, twice governor of Kansas, and one of the most widely known temperance advocates in the United States, died here tonight. He was 83 years old and had been in failing health since a heat prostration two months ago, while on a speaking tour.

John Pierce St. John was one of the most widely known temperance advocates in the United States. He was a candidate for president on the prohibition ticket in 1884, and served two terms as governor of Kansas—1879-1883—during which Kansas became a prohibition state.

Describing the fight for prohibition in Kansas, Governor St. John once said:

"The brewers had only themselves to blame for prohibition in Kansas. The first step toward a state-wide movement was at their suggestion. Mr. Flery, a minister, introduced in the house a high license and regulation bill. It stood a good chance of passage. To defeat it the brewery agents suggested the people be given an opportunity to vote on state-wide prohibition. Of course, it was not the purpose of the brewers to submit prohibition at all. But the coup to kill the high license bill killed the saloon in Kansas.

"The prohibitory amendment was submitted to the senate and passed. The house was to kill it. The brewers had it all figured out. Enough members favored high license, but not prohibition, they believed, to defeat any attempt to submit the proposition to the people. The brewers guessed wrong about public sentiment.

"Every influence was brought to bear on house members by the brewers. I was governor, but I couldn't keep out of the fight. Violating all precedent, I left the governor's office to help fight the battle on the house floor.

"The day for the vote came. The galleries were packed. The politicians tried hard to avoid a vote by hiding. The sergeant-at-arms was busy rounding them up and bringing them into the chamber. Finally the voting was begun. The silence was intense. We needed one vote to get the necessary two-thirds to carry the proposition through. We did not know how to get it. All at once Mrs. Greaver (the wife of one of the members), started down the aisle to her husband's desk. She stopped before him, and seizing his hand in hers, pleaded with him.

"For my sake, for the sake of your children," she cried, "change your vote. Do it for my sake, for my sake, no matter what you believe."

"Greaver changed his vote, while the building shook with cheers."

Born at Brookville, Ind., February 25, 1833, St. John served as a captain and lieutenant-colonel in the Civil war, and settled in Kansas, where he became a member of the state senate. He became a political factor when he won a fight to displace United States Senator Samuel E. Pomeroy. Pomeroy and St. John had been personal friends, but the latter became displeased with the way Pomeroy conducted himself as a senator, and thereupon championed John J. Ingalls, Pomeroy's opponent, who won. This made St. John a leader and resulted in his election as governor.

He was called a "traitor" when he deserted the Republican party and became a candidate for president on the prohibition ticket in 1884. During his campaign he was burned or hung in effigy more than 500 times. He was twice shot at, but unhurt. Many Republicans attributed the defeat of James G. Blaine for president to St. John's entrance into the race.

In 1912, notwithstanding his advanced age, he stumped Kansas for woman suffrage, declaring that when women had the vote they would have prohibition. In 1914 he campaigned in the east for prohibition, estimating that up to that time he had, altogether, traveled 350,000 miles and delivered 4,500 speeches in behalf of the prohibition cause.

When he was in the Kansas capitol he inaugurated the first "water banquet," with the result that liquor has been under taboo in the Kansas state house ever since.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE ON BATTLE FRONTS

Paris, Sept. 1.—Artillery is active on all the battle fronts of Europe, but only on the Transylvania-Rumanian border has infantry been engaged to any extent. Along the whole line of the lower Carpathians, Austro-Hungarian forces.

Northeast of Kronstadt, Austro-Hungarians have taken new positions west of Czik Szereda on the Atula river. Rumanian attacks east of the Iron Gate on the Danube were repulsed, Vienna says.

It is reported a Russian fleet has Bulgaria, on the Danube, a report to Paris says, has been occupied by Rumanians. In Volhynia, Russians have repulsed a German attack northeast of Koval with severe losses.

On the Somme front French forces

SOCIALIST TOURING WESTERN STATES



George R. Kirkpatrick.

George R. Kirkpatrick, the New-Ark, N. J. socialist and vice-president candidate on the Socialist ticket is making a tour of the western states. Kirkpatrick is known to be a forceful speaker.

have made progress in local operations. North of the Somme there has been no change.

DRAMATIC SCENE IN WASHINGTON

**Garretson Overcome With
Emotion When Called On
to Explain His Power.**

Washington, Aug. 31.—Representatives of the railroads, of the trainmen's brotherhoods and of shippers' organizations argued for nine hours today before the senate interstate commerce committee on legislation proposed to avert the threatened strike, recompense the roads for any added financial burden, and to make impossible in the future another crisis like the present. Tonight the committee worked until late on a bill to be presented to the senate tomorrow.

In the estimation of all affected parties, congress alone can prevent a strike, and the public eventually will foot the bill for an eight-hour day with ten hours' pay, which the trainmen demand. Railroad executives and shippers insisted that the strike order should be postponed, but the four brotherhood chiefs insisted it could not be.

A dramatic scene, in which A. B. Garretson, spokesman for the trainmen and president of the Order of Railway Conductors, was the central figure, brought the hearing to a climax tonight.

Members of the committee at different times had asked the brotherhood heads if they were powerless to stop the strike by reporting a satisfactory settlement to the men. The question invariably was evaded, the replies being that Mr. Garretson would explain the situation before the hearing closed.

When Mr. Garretson had only three minutes left in which to speak, his brother presidents urged him to answer the question of power to postpone a strike.

"We have been asked," he said slowly, "if we have the power to defer this strike. It has been called for next Monday. I have the power to defer that date in my organization, but in the other organizations the situation is different. The heads of the other brotherhoods cannot call back the strike order."

"But here is where I stand. For years my men have trusted me. When I stood before the president the other night and he asked me if this could be done, I found my Gethsemane. To the men who have made me the recipient of all these things, I owe my first obligation. I can put it off, but if I did without gaining a satisfactory settlement, there would linger in the minds of those who have trusted me thoughts of treachery. If I put it off, across a fair record of thirty years would be written the word 'traitor.'"

For a moment the speaker paused and seemed to peer far out over the heads of the crowd. The tears came into his eyes and rolled down his cheeks. He started to speak, but choked. Apparently summoning all his strength, he threw out his arms, lowered his eyes to the crowd, and in a low voice asked, "Can I face it?" and dropped into his chair.

Not a person in the room moved for several seconds.

Mr. Garretson relieved the situation by leaving the chamber.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP

The firm heretofore existing under the name and style of J. C. Lee & Son, doing business in the Town of Tecoma, County of Elko, State of Nevada, has been dissolved by mutual consent and C. F. Lee has purchased the entire interest of J. C. Lee in the concern and will pay all debts thereof.

J. C. LEE
Dated this 29th day of August, 1916.
—Advertisement.

RETREAT OF THE TEUTON FORCES

Geneva, Switzerland, Sept. 1, via Paris, 5:15 p. m.—Fighting has become general over the 300-mile Transylvanian front, says the Bund headquarters. The Austro-Hungarians, he says, are finding it impossible to hold the political boundary

OVERRUNNING TRANSYLVANIA

**Rumanian Invasion Described
As An Avalanche by Cor-
respondents at Front.**

Bucharest, Aug. 31, via London, Sept. 1, 7:45 a. m.—Rumanian troops invading Transylvania have occupied the important industrial center, Petro-seny, and the Tarlunge valley, near Kronstadt, says the announcement of the Rumanian war office.

London, Aug. 31.—With their armies overrunning Transylvania, a large part of which, including rich industrial sections, is to be abandoned by Austria, the Rumanians tonight are reported to have struck at Bulgaria, Balkan ally of the central empires.

Crossing the Danube behind a curtain of artillery fire, Rumanian troops have occupied the large Bulgarian city of Rustchuk, according to news reaching Paris. Meanwhile, great numbers of Russian troops are massing in the Rumanian Dobruja to strike at Bulgaria from the north. Transport under protection of the Russian Black sea fleet are landing troops at Constantza, the great Rumanian port, aid in this blow. The commander of the Russian armies in Rumania arrived at Bucharest today, accompanied by his staff. He will be received by King Ferdinand tomorrow, a dispatch from the Rumanian capital states.

Many Towns Taken.

Already nine Transylvanian towns and villages have been occupied by the Rumanians. All the passes of the Transylvanian Alps have been given up by the Austrians. Kronstadt, chief commercial city of the rich province, is semi-officially admitted to be in Rumanian hands, together with four other towns, whose populations are more than 8000.

Kronstadt is a city of 40,000 inhabitants. Among other towns seized by the invaders are Hosszafala, 9000 inhabitants; Petroseny, 8800; Bodza; Czukas, Csilyanes, Gyulafava and Lovazeny.

The Rumanian invasion is described as an "avalanche" by correspondents at the front. Attacks are being delivered along a 400-mile front from Orsova, at the "Iron gates" of the Danube, to the frontier of Bukovina.

Austrians to Fall Back.

In order to shorten this extended line Austria is reported ready to abandon the entire corner of Hungary which lies below a line roughly drawn between Dorna Vatra and Orsova.

Such a withdrawal would throw open to invasion a stretch of more than 15,000 square miles of Hungarian territory, an area larger than the whole of Belgium. It is pointed out in inspired statements from Vienna, however, that it also would mean a shortening of the Austrian front of almost 200 miles and would relieve vast numbers of troops for use in an offensive movement. The present front from Dorna Vatra to Orsova, which is on the Serbian frontier, is approximately 400 miles in length, due to the convolutions of the frontier line. The proposed straight front would give the Austrians a line of about 200 miles to defend.

Reset on two sides and with one of her leading cities already reported in the hands of the Rumanians, a declaration of war from Bulgaria is momentarily expected. It was reported tonight from Berlin that simultaneous declarations would be made by Bulgaria and Turkey, but that the date was not yet known. The Turkish council of ministers already has decided to strike. It is stated, the decision having been reached on August 29. The situation in Sofia, however, is said to be serious.

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MANAGERS OF ROADS PROTEST

Chicago, Aug. 31.—Hale Holden, president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, who was spokesman for the railway managers at president, declared tonight that the passage of the Adamson compromise eight-hour bill by congress would not be satisfactory to the railroads and would not settle the pending controversy.

"The railroads would take no precipitate action in event the bill was passed," said Mr. Holden. "We would not be hasty because we would consider the interests of the public."

"It is my understanding that the supreme court of the United States has held recently in two cases that the congress of the United States has absolutely no power to fix wages. That is what the Adamson bill amounts to, according to my understanding."

Presidents of Chicago railroads met at the Chicago club this afternoon. Hale Holden, who headed the committee which conferred with President Wilson, was present, as was J. W. Higgins, chairman of the Association of Western Railroads. A brief statement was issued after the meeting, which said:

"The methods of dealing with the

conditions which will be created if the strike comes were discussed, but no definite and final plans were adopted."

Similar meetings will be held daily until the situation has cleared.

The railroads of the country completed embargo preparations. Employees were advised to take sober second thought as to the future before striking, and advertisements for strikebreakers appeared in newspapers throughout the country. Associated Press dispatches showed that everywhere communities were organizing motor truck and interurban lines for emergency transport service.

The Illinois Manufacturers' association today sent telegrams to many members of congress, urging them against "being cajoled into any rush legislation."

The telegrams ask: "Is congress running the country, or has it been delegated to the four brotherhood chiefs?"

WILL RETALIATE BY MAIL SEIZURE

Washington, Aug. 31.—Retaliatory legislation in support of diplomatic protests against the allies' interference with American trade, has been decided upon as a general policy of the government. This was stated officially today with the explanation that provisions of the shipping bill and the pending revenue bill were first steps.

Up to now a high official pointed out, the United States has relied solely on the sense of justice of the belligerent nations, but that, despite the principle of which this government has denounced as illegal in a sweeping note, trade pressure and discrimination has been increasing exasperatingly.

Consequently the government has decided after discussions between Secretary Lansing and members of congress to empower the president to employ commercial retaliation. This course would have been taken some time ago, it was intimated, except

SEPTEMBER 30th will be the big DAY

Watch This Space Tomorrow

that all plans of retaliation proposed were obviously illegal.

The amendment to the revenue bill would give the president discretionary power to prohibit the importation of products which cannot be imported into foreign countries from the United States. This is aimed directly at the British embargo restricting the shipment of American tobacco.

The amendment to the shipping bill gives the secretary of the treasury discretionary power to refuse clearance papers to all ships refusing to take American merchandise on other grounds than the lack of space. This amendment is designed to reach allied vessels which refuse to accept the goods of American firms on the British commercial blacklist.

Passage of the shipping amendment has greatly disturbed and allies' embassies here and predictions were freely made that this country might be embarking on a trade war that would be disastrous to all concerned. Just what form of retaliation might be expected has not been forecast.

It is believed that American ammunition trade with the allies which might be stopped by act of congress furnishes a sufficiently powerful weapon for use as a last resort.

BEAR RIVER CITY WILL CELEBRATE

Brigham City, Sept. 1.—The city of Bear River, twelve miles northwest of Brigham, will hold one of the biggest celebrations in its history on September 6, in commemoration of the advent of electricity into that city. Upon that date the Utah Power & Light Company will connect up with a recently constructed distributing system built there for furnishing light and power to the people of the town, and upon that date everything will be in readiness in the city to receive the light and power, and for the first time the homes of that enterprising town will be illuminated with electric lights.

The festivities will be held at the Bear River opera house in the evening, preceded by an open-air concert by the Bear River Military band. The festivities will take place on the outside of the playhouse and will consist of speeches, music, reminiscences, etc.

At 9 p. m. there will be a grand carnival dance, music by two orchestras, dancing until midnight. At midnight an intermission will be in order,

when luncheon will be served free to all the visitors from the outside, and the invitation to the celebration has been extended to everyone everywhere.

INJURED IN AUTO ACCIDENT.

Pocatello, Idaho, Aug. 31.—Yesterday afternoon an automobile driven by Logan Burford, who, with George Waldron, Edward Marshall, Warren Brammer and Leslie Brammer, was returning to Paris after attending the circus in this city, turned turtle at a curve in the road a short distance south of McCammon. Waldron was seriously injured by being pinned underneath the car and was taken to the McCammon hospital. The other

members of the party escaped with minor injuries. All are well-known residents of Paris.

STORE IS BURGLARIZED.

Idaho Falls, Idaho, Aug. 31.—Some time Tuesday night burglars nearly cleaned out the store at Ammon, six miles east of Idaho Falls. All the silk waists, the shoes, the best hats and a case of underwear not unpacked were stolen. Everything of value not too bulky to carry was taken. County Commissioner L. J. Nielson is one of the principal owners of the store.

Read the Classified Ads.

Read the Classified Ads.

DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH IS HELPING HOUSE ENGLAND'S MANY WORKING WOMEN



The Duchess of Marlborough.

England's problem of properly housing her thousands of working women, a class enormously increased since the war's beginning, has been skillfully dealt with by the National Association for Women's Lodging Homes, an organization wherein the American Duchess of Marlborough is an energetic worker. The great influx into industry of women in England, and especially munitions work, has brought a demand for housing that could not be adequately met without the association's aid.

Bluhill
"some spread"
Pimento Cheese
makes sllk
sandwiches

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